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THURSDAY DECEMBER 11, 1884.

Silver-Again. We entertain now no apprehensio stever that Congress will interfere with colnage of silver. The foolish fears of the New York editors are utterly groundless, and the intelligent statesmen in Conall street, nor by the threats of the journals of the commercial metropolis. When the silver bill was before Congress six years ago, the same prophets of evil predicted that the most disastrous consequences would orthwith result from its passage; but all of

their predictions have been proved to be

tterly untrustworthy. It is said that the people will not have the silver dollars. Upon what is this assertion based? Upon the fact that the silver is deposited in the Treasury, and silver certifies accepted in Heu thereof. But this is exactly what is done with gold. There are silver certificates in circulation; but there are also millions upon millions of gold cer-tificates in circulation, all based upon gold now lying idle in the Treasury, and which the people "absolutely refuse to have."
Wby? Because everybody prefers a good, fight, paper currency. Let paper dollars street would take silver dollars in prefer-

Get one of the speeches made in Congress when the silver bill was up for discussion, and you will find that every prediction proved to be false. If it were not for the disastrous consequences that would flow from the demonstization of silver, we sould be pleased to let this experiment be tried; for experience would soon teach the country that a single standard is an impracticability. Of course, in the elf to to the new state of things. Values would shrink, and would remain in that business would accommodate itself to the new state of things. There is no doubt of this. We know it as well as Wall street. But we don't want to pay such a high price

We have said that Congress will not do the unwise things which New York would have it to do. We do not write upon the ubject to keep Congress from acting upon We have said that we would be willing to see the compulsory coinage of silver stopped if Messrs. Tucker, WARNER, and BUCKNES were anxious to try the experiment. And so we are. This would be a very different thing from establishing a single standard, or again demonetizing silver. But, as we have remarked in this article, Congress is not going to listen to Wall street. Therefore, we write only to

have the highest respect has handed to us an article from the New York Journal of Commerce containing the following para-

graph:

"How any people possessed of plain common sense could get their own consent to issue eighty-five cents' worth of silver in a large unwieldly coin too heavy for the pocket, make it a legal tender for one dollar, and compel the mint to go on with the work of coining it for half a dozen years at the rate of twenty-four millions per annum, without the slightest demand for the article thus produced from any quarter, is a marvel most difficult of explanation and almost beyond human belief."

As we suspect that our good friend thinks

As we suspect that our good friend thinks that men living in the North know more about politico-economical questions than men living in the South, we let the late editor of the New York Extra, a Republi-MURAT HALSTEAD, who would have been made a tour of Mississippi, and writes to Minister to France, it is supposed, if Mr. BLAINE had been elected, argue the point

for us. Mr. HALSTEAD Says: to add the information that the silver doi-

to add the information that the silver dollar is the oldest of our coins, and the only one never changed in the weight of its line metal.

Also, that when the silver dollar was dropped from the coinage of the United States it was worth more in the bullion market than the gold dollar.

Then when the time was coming to resume specie payments, it seemed right that, as we always had in specie-paying times two money metals, both legal-tender, resumption should not be in one alone.

Especially as that one (gold) had been by the policy of Germany especially and the Latin Union made dearer than formerly, while the other (silver) had been by the same process cheapened.

It was true that the ratio which had long been maintained between gold and silver.

been maintained between gold and silver, with variations that were not material, had been disturbed by the depreciation of sil-

It was also true that our own valuation of silver by the old standard was 3 per cent. closer to the market than that of France, a country which maintains the standard in two metals, and has not lost gold by

doing so.

An important fact in this Association was that during our period of suspension the quantity of securities had been enormously increased, and it was not fair that the holders of those securities should realize their inflated figures by measurement in a dollar dearer than had ever been known.

Therefore, some held that it was of vital consequence to maintain the integrity of the word "coin." which in all the laws and contracts had been held to mean silver as well as gold.

The celebrated coin act, which was the first law General Grant signed as President, has been cited in proof.

There were many persons who believed if the people of the United States were forced to make choice between the payment of all "coin." debts in gold only or the plan of the inflationists to use paper only, that the paper men would win.

Those persons, therefore, advocated the use of silver, that specie payments might

Those persons, therefore, advocated the use of silver, that specie payments might be resumed in the same metals that were lawful when suspension occurred, not only as an act of simple justice, but of expe

Hency.

The Journal speaks of the unwieldy silrer dollar, and this complaint is about
a important as that which we have so
requently of the difficulty of the storage of

The average New York editor has no loubt that he has demolished any one who sheads for the application of the ancient aw to nilver, and the use of both metals, when he tells of the weight in tons of one amdred millions of silver dollars.

It does not seem to occur to him that rance is a smaller country than the United attes, and yet does not stagger under the reight of four times the amount of legal-rader aliver that we have, and finds pocket-bom for it wishout mental suffering.

Another matter should be noticed in this smaller that the managers of our mints

We presume it is the policy to continue specie payments in this country. Then the circulating medium should correspond with that policy. If there were abundant five-colar gold pieces, there would not be so great a demand for five-dollar notes.

There is complaint that the silver dollar will not circulate. The reason is there is war upon it from all sides. On the gold side there is an imposing affectation of contempt for silver.

side there is an imposing affectation of contempt for silver.

It is clear that if the holders of the pieces
of paper that represent capital at rest could
force the payment of the dollars there designated in gold only, and if this standard
btained throughout the world, the process
would vastly increase the burden of the indebtedness of mankind.

This would add to the stores of those who
have much by taking from those who have
little. It would make the rich itcher and
the poor poorer. We could not commend
that policy.

The lovers of paper are against the sil-

the poor poorer. We could not commend that policy.

The lovers of paper are against the silver dollar also, because they think they find the article that is filmsiest most convenient, and they wish an abundance of valucless money, so as to make debt-paying easy. In the better way, in our judgment, is to go along the old way, paying in "gold and silver," with paper for the facilitation of exchanges. The better service can be obtained with bills of large denominations. We have suggested the utility and beauty of the five-dollar gold piece, but the understanding in this country seems to be that the correct thing is twenty-dollar gold chunks and small paper.

This is a method of handling money that prevents the facile use of both the money metals. To promote the circulation of gold there should be small gold coins.

Attempts are to be made to retire the small notes, those of the denomination of one and two dollars. The object is to entore the circulation of silver dollars, and this is as unwise as it would be unpopular. The small notes should not be retired without reducing the charge for postal orders to I per cut, of the amount of the order. There does not seem to be any method of bringing an official mind to the understanding of this point.

If we should slop the coinage of silver

understanding of this point.

If we should stop the coinage of silver dollars—we certainly have an shundance of them,—coin small gold, and issue postal orders for a cent on the dollar, we would make the question of money metal stan-dards international and await the decision in the strongest money position in the

Let that suffice to remove all unfounded

Mr. Chalmers's Resolution. The lot of the average congressman business, he is worked as hard as is a canalboat mule. The popular idea that he donothing but draw a big salary, live on the fat of the land, and furnish the editor of the Congressional Record matter to fill up with for his own glorification, is a fallacy. These constitute but a small part of his duties. The demands upon his time and attention are as varied as are the contents of a peddler's pack. Besides his committee

work, about which the public knows hardly anything, nearly every one who voted for him thinks he has a claim upor him. Every mail he receives contains arduous and fatiguing labor. He is expected to take an interest in everything in which a constituent is interested, from a lunar railway scheme to the securing of a patent for a new soothing-syrup. Yet, after all, the congressman is not without perquisites that the small boy might envy. He can frequently see a circus without paying Congress indeed that does not afford some fun. Sunser Cox can always get up a laugh by his genuine wit, and during last

somersaults of Keifer belped to while away many a dull moment. These two last-named gentlemen are still in the ring doing these special acts, but their laurels are in danger. Another funny man has tumbled over the ropes. On Tuesday Mr. CHALMERS, of Mississippi, introduced into the House a bill to restore a republi-can form of government in that State. The ness and congressional humor says that the Democrats laughed. Of course they get their notions from men in New York laughed. Who could fail to appreciate to teach the Ptolemic theory in our public schools. If Mr. CHALMERS was not joking. his innocence was equal to that of RIP VAN WINKLE after his long nap. He did not know that a republican form of government such as he represents and desires is

tionally or of being sublimely ignorantbe gave just cause for amusement. Seriously speaking, however, what ground had Mr. Chalmers for introducing his resolution? None whatever. Accordsissippl afforded less justification for the implication contained in the resolution. There never was a time when Mississippi was more republican, in the true sense of can paper, and who is now editor of the the term, than at present. Take the evieading Republican journal in Ohio, Mr. dence of Joaquin Miller, who has recently

the New York Independent as follows : "And this brings me sharply up to the "And tais brings me sharply up to the social question. Here is a State with a tremendous majority of negroes. And yet the whole case. It would not be improper to add the information that the silver doing is the oldest of our coins, and the only one never changed in the weight of its inc metal.

Also, that when the silver dollar was a large from the coinage of the United States it was worth more in the bullied.

"This foolish accusation does the black man is bullied; and sryo there is a race of bullies here.

"This foolish accusation does the black man a greater injustice than it does the

"This foolish accusation does the black man a greater injustice than it does the white man. The negro is not bulied. "As for the white men here, I find them a race of gallant Christian gentlemen. Let me call your attention to one fact. I have sat at many men's tables here. I have been at dinner in a great number of houses here in the State of Mississippi, that of the Governor in the Mansion House included; and I have sat at no man's table where the head of the house did not offer thanks. Of course, I suppose there are exceptions of course, I suppose there are exceptions to these rules, but grace at the table is the rule here. In the North it is the exception.

"I think you have the social and politically and politically are the social and the social are the social and the social are the social are the s

"I think you have the social and political problem here in a nut-sheil. A negro likes a good white man better than he does a good negro. He has more confidence in hum. He thinks him more honest, and better able to help him. And you may set it down as a fact, that if a negro and a white man, both good, honest, and of even ability, were candidates to-morrow, with everything fair, and even, and equal, the white man would come out a long way ahead.

"So we of the North had just as well stick a pin here, and set it down as a fact to be remembered that the black man down here, as long as he is well treated, is going to vote for and with his old master and his old master's children for many a year to come. And it is wrong to disturb them in their trustful faith, for it only brings strife and trouble and does no good to any one."

We present the testimony of Joaquin MILLER because it happens to be at hand. It confirms a dozen letters we have seen by travelling correspondents of northern journals. In many of the southern States the negroes have become indifferent, or where they own property have become conservative. The result of the election in North Carolina may be attributed in a mea-sure to the fact that Democratic Government in the State has done so much to interest the negro in industrial enter prises, while in Georgia the number of negro land-owners is greater than the num-ber in any other State. In Virginia the negro's interest in politics and his dispoition to draw the color line is attributab to the fact that he has been the especial prey of the emmissaries of the Adminis-tration. His nearness to the seat of Federal Government has taught him to depend upon and take advice from Federal officials rather than look to and consult with his white neighbor. Mr. CHALMERS's resolution is the frantic and despairing wail of a crushed partiesn set to comic music.

writer voted against its ratification. There is every year business that ought to be done. One year it is of one sort and another year of another. But there is sure to be a call every year from some interest or other for a sewion of the Legislature. A growing State ought to have its Legislature

in session once a year at least. ville American, is a statesman. His views worthy of respectful consideration. To the persons who are calling for the repeal of the act of Congress providing for compulsory silver coinage, be says:

pulsory sliver coinage, he says:

"The fundamental error here is that it
essumes that silver is not to be considered
except as an article of commerce, whereas
it is money—made money by law—is a
legal tender, and ours being the greatest
silver-preducing country in the world, we
are interested in giving it the widest circulation as money, both at home and
alroad.

"The silver pointy, the Period as as, has not caused silver to circulate. This is positively untrue. The Government remonetized silver, and it is now more generally used by the masses than any other money. Besides the actual silver used, no finan-Besides the actual silver used, no manu-cial scheme has ever proved more satisfac-tory than the silver certificates now so ex-tensively in circulation.

"Silver-mining is now a vast industry, and not to encourage it would be a public

By the way, let us add that the Comptroller of the Currency says in his annua report: "As the production of silver in the United States is so large, the Government should do all in its power to sustain the value of silver and promote its circulation as money by appropriate legislation."

BRIEF COMMENT.

.. Bon INGERSOLL says that Democrati rule won't burst the republic." It would erem that Bos occasionally has a lucid mo-

The State says: "Fluvanna in solution

has been passing by and into Richmond for the past two weeks." Persimmon-beer should be cheap. The Philadelphia North American says "It is surprising to find how many office

holders supported CLEVELAND in the late campaign." That game won't work with-"ELI PERKINS says he never saw a drunken man in Bayaria." That is pretty hard on Bavaria, as Ell's reputation will lead the public to believe that every man he saw there was drunk.

The fuss the Philadelphia papers are making over the mud in the Schuylkill water suggests a journalistic conspiracy to convince the country that the people of Philadelphia drink water.

ocratic mind it is a long time between election- and inauguration-day." But to the Republican mind inauguration-day is coming at a regular "git up and git"

The Philadelphia Times says: "Amend the Spanish treaty so as to trade Alaska for Cuba, with a barrel of gold to boot." But be careful as to the party that handles the barrel, unless the trade is deferred until after the 4th of March, or it may prove a bootless operation for Spain.

Mr. Gladstone's salaries amount to \$37,-500 a year-yet he chops his own wood. A Frenchman who died recently left \$5,000 to be given to the wounded "in the next war with Germany."

The late Duke of Buccleugh, supposed to be billionaire of the British Isles, left a bit of a fortune of £900,000. A. P. Myers, a York county school-teacher who lost both hands, holds a pen-

cil between the stumps and writes better than the average. Miss Nettic Carpenter, the American vio-linist and prize-winner of the Paris Concess in England. After her performances at Covent Garden she was at once engaged for a series of concerts in the English provinces and in Scotland.

Mr. Vennor completed his almanac for has just been published in Montreal. The fall of 1884 he predicted would be very as much out of date as is a last year's bird's open, with a mild, unsettled winter, to follow with great fails of rain and snow. He also predicted an unusually green Christmas and a mild New Year. nest. In either position we place the gentleman-that of perpetrating a joke inten-

The Excessive Burden of Our County

Taxation.
To the Editor of the Dispatch: his resolution? None whatever. According to the best of testimony there never was a time when the political condition of Mis-By the Constitution made for us by outsiders, the State is literally honeycombed with arrangements requiring paid officers to run them. The consequence is a burden altogether too heavy for people as poor as we are to bear. The county governments require double the tax, as a rule, that is paid to the State, and where it goes to ought to be known. The country roads certainly show no evidence of any of it being spent there, and there is no matter so vital to the value of farming lands as the existence of good roads. In the following will be found the elements of the tax-bill paid two weeks ago by an owner of land in one of our ago by an owner of land in one of our counties in the Southwest;

Total

This county owes no debt; so the tax above is simply for current expenses.

It cannot be said that the people of Virginia are indifferent to the public free-

ginia are indifferent to the public freeschool system when they pay as much tax
to support these schools as is required to
provide for everything to be paid for by
the State, including interest on the debt.

Another thing is shown by these figures,
namely, that even though the whole of the
State tax were blotted out, two thirds of the
burden borne by the people would remain
on them for support of the county government and the public schools.

Now, is all this necessary? We want the
schools to be efficient, and so do not propose to grumble about what is raised for
that purpose, provided it is judiciously
spent; but should the expenses of the
county governments, independently of the
school tax and poor levy, require as much
as is demanded to meet all the expenses of
the Slate? These are matters that somebody ought to look into, and it is hoped
that it will be done.

A Supperser.

Tennyson's New Broms.

Tennyson's New Brams.

A London cable dispatch says: Lord Tennyson's new drama, "Thomas a Becket," which has just appeared, is dedicated to Earl Selborne, the Lord High Chancellor. In the preface the poet says the work is not intended in its present form to meet the exigencies of the modern theatre. The drama is too long for acting. The two principal scenes are the visit of Queen Eleanor to Rosamond and the murder of Becket. Rosamond is summoned to choose death by poison or stabbing, and rejects both. The Queen is then about to stabher, when Becket appears upon the scene in time to prevent the deed. He upbraids the Queen and advises her to retire to a convent. Rosamond is filled with gratifude for her rescue, and attempts to rescue Becket from the men who are sworn to murdered, Rosamond is found kneeling over his corpse in the Cathedral.

Report from a Baltimore druggist:

I have sold all of the best cough remedies for the last fifteen years, and have found none to approximate the exceedingly large sale of Dr. Buil's Cough Syrus.

W. L. KELLER. corner Pennsylvania avenue and Biddle afreet.

MR. DIETZ MAKES A MISTAKE. ne a Check With title Brother's Name

After the Latter's bleath.

[New York Times]

The Dietz-will contest engaged the attrition of Judge McCarter and the other judges of the Orphaus' Court at Newsek vesterday. When James M. Dietz died at his beine, in Orange, he left an estate valued at \$200,000. Two wills have been offered for probate. One produced by his wife and dated January 6, 1870, leaves his estate to his executors in trust for the use of his wife. The second, produced by his brother Samuel at Mr. Dietz's office, in New York city, hore the date of Jane 18, 1880, and bequeathed the bulk of his estate to his brother.

Mr. and Mrs. Dietz were married, according to her story, when she came to this country thirty-five years ago. Her husband became a drunkard, and through General Santord she secured a senaration from him. By the death of her father she had been left in destitute circumstances, she drifted South, and while engaged as a clerk sang occasionally in concerts. At one of these entertainments she met James M. Dietz, then a poor mechanic, and married him. They came North. She engaged in concert-singing, and became well known. She gave her rapidly-accumulated fertune to her husband, and with it he built up his own. For years he had been addicted to drink, and finally the separation was arranged. She thinks that his gratitude to her, however, for the help she had given him in early life would not permit him to distuherit her at his death, and she is convinced that the second will which cut her off, was a forgery, particularly from the fact that at the time of its affect was sick at home. He was not able to go to New York to execute a will or do any other business. The brother of the deceased asks that the second will be accepted by the court. The testimony taken yesterday was as to the testator's condition at the time of the execution of the second will.

Dr. Cusick, a nurse, who attended Mr. Pietz in February, 1870, testified that his

Dr. Cusick, a nurse, who attended Mr Dr. Cusick, a nurse, who attended Mr. Dietz in February, 1870, testlied that his parient had told him that he had left all his property to his wile. Eliza Somerville was at Mr. Dietz's house from February to June of 1880. On June 16, 1880—two days before the alleged execution of the second will—when she went away, Mr. Dietz was sick in bed and too weak to talk. During nearly the entire three months she spent in the house Mr. Dietz seldom left the bed ex-cept to permit a change of bed-clothing. Mrs. Rafael, who made frequent visits to the testator's house in Orange, said that in

the testator's house in Orange, said that in July, 1880, Samuel Dietz was there usually. The latter exercised great authority, swore at Mrs. Dietz, and found fault with her for purchasing a carpet. One Sunday he was closeted with lawyer Franciola, who is said to have assisted at the drawing of the second will. She testified, too, that Mr. Dietz had told her about that time that he had belt his property to his wife. Annue Dietz had told her about that time that he had left his property to his wife. Annie Runo, a servant in the house, said she had frequently heard Samuel Dietz say he would fix Mrs. Dietz yet. John Stevens, of Orange, testified that he knew Mr. Dietz and was to some extent associated with him in husings.

Dietz and was to some extent associated with him in business.

"From the year 1876 to the time of his death," he testified, "Mr. Dietz was a mental, moral, and physical wreek, and incompetent to do business of any kind." Samuel Dietz was called. Councilor Courtlandt Parker showed him a check. "This check," said Mr. Parker, "is dated subsequently to your brother's death?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you put your brother's name to it?"

The witness besitated, but finally ad The witness hestated, but maily admitted it. After recess he said that he had frequently advanced his brother money, and that it was understood that he was to be feinbursed from money he was to collect. "You have had half an hour to think of this explanation," Mr. Parker vent on, "and two lawyers to help you. went on, "and two lawyers to help you,

"I conversed with them on the subject, of course," was the answer.
"How long have you been a busines "Forty years."

"Forty years."

"And you deliberately, after your power of attorney had expired, at your brother's death, drew a check and signed your brother's name to it?"

"It was a misapprehension on my part; I had always signed checks in that way, and I supposed I had the right to do it after his death."

his death."

William Cheney, of New York, was one of the executors under the first will. After the funeral he called at Samuel Dietz's office on business. He spoke about James Dietz's affairs, and Samuel surprised him by telling him that there was a second will. Samuel produced it and read it to him. Daniel F. Ames, an expert, testified that several words, letters, and marks in the second will warranted the beilef that they are not the neumanhin of James Dietz.

are not the penmanship of James Dietz They resembled Samuel Dietz's handwri "In regard to the signature," he said I do not find the usual evidences found

in cases of forgery. There are some marks about the signature I would not expect to find in James Dietz's signature. There are peculiarities in James Dietz's signature which I do not find in the signature to the recond will."

Then be pointed out some letter differences. The hearing is to be resumed.

BAYARD'S VISIT TO ALBANY.

Gossips Now Certain that the Senator will
Enter the Cabinet.

A Washington special of the 9th says:
Senator Bayard's quiet visit to Governor
Cleveland on Sunday has stirred up the
Cabinet-makers to fresh activity, and on Cabinet-makers to fresh activity, and on more slates than ever Mr. Bayard's name is put at the head of the list as Secretary of State for the next four years. The Senator himself gives no intimation to warrant the assertion, now frequently made, that Governor Cleveland has invited him to become a member of his Cabinet, but he says very frankly that he went to Albany to talk with the President-elect about public affairs. Save a mere passing glance obtained when at the Newburg celebration last year, Senator Bayard had never glance obtained when at the Newburg celebration last year, Senator Bayard had never seen Governor Cleveland until last Saturday night. He labored earnestly and heartily for the Governor's success, but did not meet him during the campaign.

Speaking to-night of his visit, Mr. Bayard said that, as all men must who have the welfare of the country at heart, he had felt the most earnest auxiety that Mr. Cleveland's administration should be what it ought to be. The Governor himself felt this, and it was only right that men who might be supposed to know something of national affairs should converse with him. Mr. Bayard wished that Albany was more accessible than it is, so that more good men, both Democrats and Republicans, could meet the Governor, whose duties keep him

both Democrats and Republicans, could meet the Governor, whose duties keep him confined to the State capital, for the present at least. "He could not well come to Washington this winter anyhow," added the Senator, smiling; "he would need a coat of mail."

Mr. Bayard spent the greater part of Sunday with the President-elect as his guest, and the greater part of the time was spent as he went there to spend it, in the discussion of matters relating to the Fedespent as he went there to spend it, in the discussion of matters relating to the Federal Government and the nation. The particular subjects of conversation Mr. Bayard of course did not feel called upon to indicate, but of the impression made upon him by the Governor he had no hesitation in speaking. Mr. Cleveland seemed to him to be a square, solid, honest, plain American, whose most earnest desire was to be such a President as would justify the action of the best men of both parties, whose votes had made him President. His wish seemed to be to take hold of his work, carry it, on faithfully for four years, and go carry it, on faithfully for four years, and go home. He would not be a holiday Presi-dent. In fact, Mr. Bayard was not sure that he did not dread the show and glitter

of the office much more than its work.

The report has been heard here repeatedly of late that Senator Bayard would not accept the position of Secretary of State if it were offered to him by Mr. Cleveland, precept the position of Secretary of State if it were effered to him by Mr. Cleveland, preferring to remain in the Senate to assuming duties of a character that would take him from congenial associates and a life free from tiresome routine duties, such as would be inseparable from a Cabinet position. A friend of Mr. Bayard's, in answer to this, said to-day that Mr. Bayard would be perfectly satisfied to remain in the Senate and to help the President in that way, but as a Democrat, who felt that he owed the party a duty, he could not refuse to serve the party in any capacity. If it seemed desirable to Mr. Cleveland that he should accept a Cabinet position he would not say that he would refuse. The gentleman who made this statement repeated it as he had heard it, and said that it was made by Mr. Bayard in his usual frank way and in a conversation in which the newspaper paragraphs had been mentioned. There was no anxiety manifested by Mr. Bayard, nor any fooiish attempt to ignore the fact that he had been tatked of as likely to be offered a high position in the Cabinet.

A doctor, attending a punster who was very ill, said that he had to stop to see a man who had fallen down a well. "Did he kick the bucket, Doctor?" groaned the punster. "No, sir; we used St. Jacobs Oll, and made him well again."

A VICTIM OF SPECULATION.

A Philadelphia telegram of the 9th says: Thomas P. Macauley, who has been for a number of vears a trusted elerk in the office of the Fidelity Trust and Safe-Denosit Company, was arraigned at the Central police station this morning, churged with stealing ten consolidated mortgage bonds of the Lehigh Valley Ralinoid Company, valued at twelve thousand dollars. The bends belonged to the estate of Howard Kirk, under whose will the Fidelity Company is trustee. Macauley is tail and slender and dark-complexioned, with prepossessing features. Dressed in the latest fashion and wearing a white satin cravat, he looked the picture of humiliation and fright as he sat in a corner of the prisoner's deck. R. A. Wilkinson, the conveyancer of the Fidelity Company, testified that Macauley was employed as a clerk in his destance. cauley was employed as a clerk in his de-pertment. On the 2d of this month he gained possession of a packing containing twenty of the bonds described on the pregained possession of a packing containing twenty of the bonds described on the preiext of comparing their numbers with the list of the investments of the estate of which the bonds were a portion. When the supposed purpose had been apparently acplished the package was handed back to the witness and replaced. On Saturday Mr. Wilkinson discovered that ten of the bonds had been abstracted, and John B. Gist, vice-president of the company, was at once notified, and the investigation was soon followed by the confession of Macauley. Mr. Gest deposed that when he was informed of the loss of the bonds he at once notified all the brokers of this city. He examined Macauley in his private office. "I asked him," said the witness, "if he had returned all of the bonds handled by hum, and he said that be had. I told him that ten bonds were missing, but he persisted that he knew nothing about them. I asked him who his brokers were. He replied that that made no difference. Then when I accused him directly of having stolen the bonds he finally said; "Well, tes, I took them, but four are in my desk.' He then told me that he had left the other six as security with his brokers, Koon & Tunis, with whom he had been selling ix as security with his brokers, Koon & Tunis, with whom he had been selling stocks short." The witness said that the identical bonds were recovered from and through the brokers, who had disposed of three of them in the course of business. The securities had been left as collateral for \$3,000. Their value is \$12,000.

"What have you to say," asked Magistrate Smith of the prisoner. "Only," he replied, "that the money was lost in speculating in stocks."

"But have you nothing to say in mitigation for the graphs of the magistrate of the money was lost in speculating in stocks."

"I tried to save all the money I could, and pledged the bonds as collateral."

The prisoner then walked out of the dock pale and trembling, and was takento prison in the yan. Nobody has offered to become

recommended and used by physicians is the best and healthiest baking-powder

The favorite brand of Governor Cleve-land for years has been a champague, quite renowned in Europe, but only lately intro-duced to much extent in this country. It is the Duc de Montebello, imported by W. D. Blank & Co., 1169 cast Main street, Richmond, Va.

BOOKER.-Died, in Richmond, December 10 1884, at 6 c'clock P. M., Mrs. CAROLINE, widow of the late George T. Booker, in the sixty-eight The functal will take place from St. Paul's hurch on FRIDAY, December 12, 1884, at 12 'clock M.

age.
Friends of the family and of her brother. Albert L. West, are requested to attend her funeral from the First Eaptist church on FRIDAY EVENING the 12th instant at baff-past 2 o'clock.

OBITUARY.

LEE.—Died. suddenly, on the 13th of Novem-r. 1884, at his residence, Indianfield. York unty. Va., RICHARD HENRY LEE, in his lity-second year, oldest son of H. H. Lee, late of irty-second year, oldest on of H. H. Lee, late tehnond city. He left a wife and two children, an aged faths do mother, brothers and sussers, and many friend mourn his early departure to the spirit-land is he lived so he passed quietly away, without rangle or murmur at the stern decree.

Hesven containeth now our treasure, Earth the ione casket keeps. And the sun-beams love to linger Where our loving brother sleeps. BY HIS YOUNGEST SISTER.

MEETINGS.

MOND VERGINIA WOOLEN MILI THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY WILL
be held on TUESDAY, January 6, 1885, at 12
M, at the office of the Virginia Home Insurant
Company, No. 1014 east Main street.
P, H. BASKERVILLE,
de 6,11,18.27&Ja4-51

VIRGINIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, RICHMOND, VA., December 7, 1884. CALLED MEETING OF THE A STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, in this city, on TUESDAY, December 23, 1884, at 10 A.

By order of the Board of Directors.
B. C. WHERRY, Secretary.

RICHMOND MOZART ASSOCIATION. The REGULAR WEFKLY SOURCE will take place at Mozart Hall THURSDAY EVENING the 11th instant at 8:30 o clock. Admission only by memberable or invital Members can obtain favirations cards on application to C. L. SEEGL. 421 from street; C. F. 401Nsyrov, 918 Main street; or RANOS & MOSES, 914 Main street.
On this operation, in consequence of the carge. On this occasion, in consequence of the engagement of the distinguished and beautiful sograms may be secured at C. E. Johnston, reserved seater and the engagement of the C. E. Johnston, which is a consequenced by the careful commencing WEDNESDAY MATNIX.

DIME MUSEUM. DIME MUSEUM.
WEEK OF DECEMBER S, 1884.
ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.
BEST SHOW OF THE SEASON.
PROFESSOR EMERSON IN ROYAL MATORIC
PERRY-RYANS-CULC. BILLY-WYLLE AND SANFORD-KATIE, Character sketch Artists. AL-TORTELL AND ARCHER-LOTTIE, German Mosted Duo.

German Mosterd Dum.
Thorseson EVERETT,
In new Feats of Stight of Hand, &c.
FRE EXOUGH SAID
Adv.
Admission to m. only 10c. Reserved seats, 20c.
be had at C. F. Johnston's music-store, No. 91s
Industriet. Deors open at 1:30 P. M. and at 7
ommence at 2:30 P. M. and at 8 P. M. de 9-5t

DONATION PARTY.

BENEFIT OF THE MALE ORPHAN
ASYLUM DURING NEXT WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 157H, AND
CLOSING ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 207H.
The citizens of Richmond and vicinity are
most carnessly at a cordarly invised to add
this institution by their generous contributions on this occasion, Donations of any
kind-provisions, furniture, clothing, books
-will be most gratefully received, and may
be sent to the Asylum, which is studed to the left
of the Old Reservoir, or left at the following
places: obscest
Mr. T. J. Toddi, First and Broad; Mr. George
sublet, Fourth and Broad; Mr. William H. Tasun, Broad between Pitth and sixia; Messrawinge, Ellett & Crump, 1408 Main street; Mr.
R. P. Richardson, Main street between seventund Eighth; Mr. Judson Cunningham. Tweotyiert and Main streets; Mesers Jones BrothersCo., Cary street.

de 11-Th.Su&Tu3t*

THE LADIES OF THE THIRD PRESENTERIAN CHURCH will have a SUPPER in the basemen; of the church on THURSDAY and FEIDAY EVENINGS of this week, to which their friends are invited.

CHRISTMAS SALE OF TOYS, FANCY, and USEFUL ARTICLES. Persons before purchasing Christmas presents, will please call on the CHILDEEN OF GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH at their beture-room, corner Foushes and Main, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY from II. to 12 P. M. THE LADIES OF DR. HOGE'S CHURCH will open their
CHRISTMAS SALE AND SUPPER
in the locutare-room on
THURSDAY THE 11TH INSTANT,
and CLOSE ON FRIDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock.

A characteristic feature will be some GOOD MUSIC by a fine chorus of twenty voices on such evening.
FRUIT-CAKE and DRESSED DOLLS a speciality.

de 9-Tu£Th2t

CAUTION.—CONSUMERS OF CAUTION.—CONSUMERS OF the carefully the yellow tag on same, and see that it has the wording, in black letters, "Dill's Best." Other tobaccos are being placed on the market with a tag similar in coloring to the "Dill's Best itag, and may mislead consumers of this celebrated brand of tobacco. To be genuine, the little yellow tag must have on it "Dill's Best." in buying 40 not ask for the little yellow tag, as formerly, but "Dill's Best." and see that you get what you ask for. BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

I CALL THE ATTENTION OF the public to my line of made up expressly for old gen'lemen an and all others who have been crippled by it shoes and shoes sewed on the old-style ma also, to my spiendid line of TRUNKS, VALISES.

RAILROAD BAGS,

CLUB SACKS. SHOPPING-BAGS, SHOULDER- AND BAGG AGE-STRAPS.

SOLUTELY POUR. R:VAL SES A EX HEN NO GOO MANA DOD WAS HER

HOLIDAY GOODS. CHRISTMAS GOODS.

We have a very nice assortment of FANCY GOODS—
MANICURE SETS,
CELLULOID CASES,
GILT NOVELTIES,
GENTLEMEN'S SHAVING-CASES, &c., &c.
As the season is drawing to a close, we offer the above articles at wholesale to the trade at greatly-reduced prices. de 11 PURCELL, LADD & CO.

ALL HOLIDAY GOODS, BISQUES, BRONZES, PLUSH BOXES. EASELS, and PLUSH ALBUMS AT L. LEWIS'S.

912 Main street THE REVOLUTION IN PRICES

TTTT OO Y YSSS, T O O YY SSS, T O O YY SSS, T OO Y SSS

FF AA NN N OOO Y Y FF AA NN N OO Y Y GGG 00 00 DDD 8888 G GG 0 0 0 0 DD 8888 GGG 00 00 DDD 8888

ale a most gigantic lot of all kinds of FANCY

On account of the time necessary for histing, packing, etc., for such enormous lot of goods, we may not be enabled to place them on sale before he latter part of the week. Due notice will be given in this parer. So don't buy any of your COHEN BROTHERS, Fourth and Broad streets.

LEVI HEXTER'S.

EDGED THAT OUR STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS IS THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. NEVERTHELESS, WE HAVE MADE STILL FURTHER

ING TILL CHRISTMAS HAS PASSED. ALL-WOOL RUSSIAN CIRCULARS, with

ALL-WOOL NEWMARKETS at87 75 WALKING-JACKETS at PLUSH COATS, only a few left at DOLMANS at..... ... Half price

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS IN

PRICES OF CHOICE GOODS FOR HOLIDAY

PEESENTS, AND HEREBY WE WILL GIVE A "SUGGESTION LIST" OF SUITABLE ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS: Stik Handkerchiefs, | Dolla Kid Gloves,
Embraidered WispHolders,
Clgar-Cases,
Fur-top Gloves,
Tool-Chests,
Autograph-Albums,
Music Rolls, ums, ap-Books,

iames. Embroidered Pin-Cush-

Plush Boxes, whawls, Card-Cares, Inkstands, WE ALSO INVITE ATTENTION TO THE BARGAINS WE ARE OFFERING IN DRESS GOODS, SILKS, VELVETS AND VELVE-TEENS, FLANNELS, DOMESTICS, SHEET INGS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, AND ALL SORTS OF NOTIONS. LEVI HEXTER, de 7-8u-Tu&Th 307 BROAD STREET.

ONLY FINE AND CHOICE GRADES
OF CIGARS: The Calcutta Cheroic Sylve-A
Your Line every respect the calcutta Cheroic Sylve-A
Your Line every respect the calcutta cheroic sylve-A
Your Line every respect the calcutta of sylve-A
Your Line every respect to the calcutta of sylve-A
Your Line every respect to the calcutta of sylve-A
Your Line every respect to the calcutta
Yo WAIT FOR US,

WAIT FOR US.

CHRISTMAS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

and visit THE GREAT HOUSEKEEPERS' EMPORIUM NO. 523 BROAD STREET. Mr. W. M. Mill. En, formerly with Stevens, will e pleased to see his friends. de 9-Tu&Th2t*

IF WHISKEYS .- We have on hand BON, straight and blended, mostly, made to ou order and kept by us in heated warehouses, from three to ten years old, and at moderate prices. de 6-Sa.Tu&Th16t OSCAE CRANZ & CO.

XMAS GOODS. __ I now have in store the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF GOODS ever shown in this city, consisting of AND ROYAL DRESDEN GOODS, EMBROIDERED GLASS.

AND ALL THE OTHER NOVELTIES IN

FANCY GLASSWARE. E. B. FAYLOR, 1011 Main street. INIQUE COLLECTION OF SEASON ABLE GOODS.

BOOKS, best and chesp for old and young CHRISTMAS-CARDS, many new styles; AL BUMS, DESKS, WORK-BOXES, POCKET BOOKS, DRESSING-CASES, PORTFOLIOS, and many FANCY ARTICLES worthy of presenta-tion. A call is solicited. no 30-d&w RANDOLPH & ENGLISH, 1302 Main street. HOLIDAY GOODS,—Don't buy your Christmas present until you see our large stock of Fancy Articles, Charrs, Desks, Hanging and Standing Cabinets, Easies, Mirrors, Florentine Statues, Tables, Pedestais and many other articles in connection with one of the largest and best selected stock of Parlor and Chamber Suita to be seen in the city. You cas ave money by examining our stock and comparing prices, E. GATHRIGHT & SUN, de 7-1Fe13 12 and 16 Governor street.

EXTRA FINE LOT OF IRGINIA HAMS AND FERRIS'S BEEF-TONGUES, for Christmas. MCCARTHY & HAYNES,

CLOTHIER AND CALLORS RAPID MOVEMENT. EVER SINCE MONDAY MORNING when we made our announcement that we would

SACK FOUR-BUTTON CUT-AWAY,

MEDIUM-WEIGHT OVERCOATS FOR YOUNG MEN OF HIGH TASTE.

For the beautiful and small purse-string som

TRIMMED.

than you ever bought at the price.

J. HERMAN ROTHERT. W. A. HELLMAN, Mauaging Partner.

505 EAST BROAD STREET, 505

THE LOW-PRICE CASH AND LIBERAL IN-

STALMENT HOUSE OF BICHMOND,

will be able

RUGS.

BEDROOM-, DINING-, PARLOR-, AND

KITCHEN-FURNITURE

We would call your special attention to

extensive line of

STOVES.

HEATING AND COOKING.

which we will sell for each or on easy weekly of

monthly payments.

Demember that we are the

LEADERS IN LOW PRICES AND EASY

TERMS.

ROTHERT & CO.,

505 EAST BROAD STREET.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS

BALTIMORE HOUSE: 217 to 221 Baltimor

LOW PRICES! EASY TERMS!

SMALL EXPENSES

I can sell my new and beautiful stock of

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

STALMENTS.

OLD MAYTHER Will STEAM Vol. to BED durable banner. Will STEAM Vol. to BED THERS and make anything desired in the BED DIVIG LINE, FUTE HARR, FEATHERS SHUCKS, &c., always on band, Sept pe-ta giving No, or beave orders with Mr. John W DENNIS, No. 207 east Broad street, or 610 north Eighth street, and I will call promptly.

THOMAS E. CRENSHAW, 221 east Main street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY

CLAIMS PAID IN THE UNITED STATES OVER

ASSETS IN GOLD OVER \$36,000,000.

DEPOSITED AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

INVESTED IN REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, \$31,000.

The stock commands 1,000 per cent, premiun

Losses promptly adjusted and all claims paid without discount.

DAVENPORT & CO., General Agents,

1113 east Main street, Richmond, Va. Telephone No., 51. de 9-61

VIRGINIA STATE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE-1006 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND.

INCORPORATED IN 1865.

INSURES DWELLINGS, STORES, MERCHAN

DISE, AND OTHER PROPERTY

against less or damage by fire.

THOMAS W. MCCANCE, Vice-President;

WILLIAM H. HANALL, JAMES ALFRED JONES.

RO. E. RICHARDSON, JOHN B. GRANT,

W. G. MAURY, Solicitor.

se 4-cod6m lages of Virginia.

JOSEPH W. LAUBE,

Agents in all the prominent cities, towns, and vil-

UNDERTAKERS.

L. T. CHRISTIAN,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
NO. 1215 EAST BROAD STREET,
HAS A large assortment of WOOD and METALLIC
CASES. CASKETS. SHROUDS, CLOTH CASKETS, &c., at low prices.
Country and telegraph orders promptly attended
to day or night.

OSEPH W. LAUBE,
FURNISHING-UNDERTAKER,
COENER FIRST AND BROAD STREETS,
WOOD AND METALLIC BURIAL-CASES,
ROBES, HEARSE, HACKS,
and all things requisite at Lowest RATES,
Telegraphic and country orders solicited.
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LAND, FURNISHING UNDER-TAKERS, 724 EAST MAIN STREET, between Seventh and Eighth, have a larce assortment of SHROUDS, WOOD and METALLIC CASIKETS, CASES, and CLOTH CASKETS, at low prices. Country and telegraph orders promptly attended to day or night.

1. W. BILLUPS & SON,
1. FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
1506 EAST MAIN STREET (under St. Charles
BURIAL-CASES SHROUDS, and FUNERAL
CONVEYANCES furnished at all hours.
Telegraph orders attended to day or night,
or 10-3m

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Secretary. Asst. Secretary.

THOMAS ATKINSON.

DIRECTORS

\$50,000.

property for the debts of the company.

\$32,000,000.

ROTHERT & CO.,

MISFIT STORE.

and see what we have got, and if we

A PRECIOUS BOON TO WOMAN close out our entire stock at and below cost, our STORE HAS SEEN CROWDED WITH

I most carnestly entreat every female up and down Main street carrying bundles and

MOTHER'S PRIEND!

Every one needing it should use the Mother's Priend, for during a long obstetric practice I have

SETTER GOODS, NICER MADE AND JOHN LATOUCHE, MERCHANT
J TAHLOR, No. 4 Tenth street, keeps
CONSTANTLY IN SLOPE EVERTTHING SULTABLE FOR GETTING UP
FINE, STYLISH, AND DURABLE
GARMENTS.
The low prices will surprise any one used to fine
work.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR COMPANY Ide 5-dlwAwlti

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, &c. A girl in my employ has been cared of considerational errofuls by the use of Swift's specific.

J. O. MCDANIEL Allahoma, Ga.

(This gentleman is father of the devernor of theorems.)

Vanderbill's millions could not buy from me what Switt's Specific has done for me. It cured me of Sciofula of fifteen years 'standing.

Mirs. Estandieri Bakkir, Acworth, Ga.

TETTER - After suffering with Tetter for ele-years, and having all sorts of treatment, I was iteved entirely by Switt's Specific. L. H. LEE, Daws SNATCHED FROM THE GRAVE.-I was brought to death's door by a combination of expension of explanation with holder potassian, when seemed to feed in distance. I have been cured sound and well by the mass of Switt's Specific.

Mrs. Sall St. TUENEN, Humbeld, France

Swift's Special Send of the Bloods and Skin-Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta,
Ga., or 159 west 23d street, New York.

de 5-1w

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

NERVE- AND BRAIN-TREATMENT. s guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Con-culsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostation caused by the use of absoluter tobacco, Wakefainess, Mentai Depression, Sotton-ing of the Brain cresulting in missainty and feating to misery, decay, and death), Procession Old Asco, Less of Power in either sex, caused by over-exe-tion of the brain or over-indulgence. Each box contains one months treatment, St. a box, or st.

FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, FURNITURE, &c. of all descriptions, in the city. Do not neglect your interests busi-purchasing before giving me a call. Largest busipurchasing before giving me a call. Largest business, largest stock, and greatest facilities for delivery of pools, Salidation curantest. Will-LLAR Did 22 Governor, strong, 44 west Broad street. Factory and Upholstery Room: 14 to 24 north Fifteenth street. Many 12 to 24 north Fifteenth street. ADIES.—Pennyroyal Pills ("Chiches-ter's Enghai") are worth their weight in gold. Full particulars, 4c. Chichester Chemical Co., 2313 Madison Suare, Philadelphia. 2313 Madison Suare, Philadelphia.

HYDRO-CHLORATE OF COCAINE, the powly discovered and

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH or on EASY IN-A small quantity just received and for sale by J. BLAIR. After PRICING ELSEWHERE give me a cal and I will CONVINCE and SATISFY YOU.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c. MY MATTRESSES ARE KNOWN TO BE THE **\$14.90.** C. G. JURGENS.
se 16-tDe 25 317 cast Broad street.

> 126 PIECES. MARINE PATTERN.

MERCANTILE AGENCY. C. F. CLAEK, Pres. E. F. RANDOLPH, Treas, (Established 1849.)

THE BRADSTREET COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

Offices in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada; in Landon, Lugrand; also a Confluental and Australian correspondence. VOLUMES ISSUED QUARTERLY.

RICHMOND OFFICE-NO. 1219 MAIN STREET, J. B. WHITTY.

CITY TAXES.

RICHMOND, November 29, 1884. This office will be open daily between the hour 1518 TO THE S1ST DAY OF DECEMBER.

TAXES DUE TO THE CITY OF RICHMON. Any person who shall fail to pay said tax within the time so limited will be considered de-

persons

linquent, and will be charged A PENALTY OF 5 PER CENT.

no 30-tDe31 RICHMOND PERPETUAL BUILD-ING. LOAN, AND TRUST COMPANY,

NO. 1200 MAIN STREET (UNDER PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK).

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE on fa-

DEPOSITS RECEIVED in this department, and INTEREST ALLOWED at the rate of 5 per co 3

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE BONDED DEBT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND CLOSED ON THE 16TH INSTANT RE-OPENED ON THE 2D DAY OF JANUARY.

TO PHYSICIANS.

WONDERFUL LOCAL AN ESTHETIC.

STAFFORDSHIRE COMBINATION DINNER- AND TEA-SETS, PLEASE REMEMBER THAT THOS, E. CRENSDAW WILL MAKE OVER YOUR OLD MATTRESSES In the invited and most durable manner. Will STEAM YOUR FEA-

Entirely new. Only twenty sets left.

GEORGE 6:1850 N. Jr.,
1207 Main street.

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Specis of Changes semi-weekly. Constant revi-ons and prompt notification to subscribers, arres of reliable lawyers who make concertions a evialty.

In ramifications are greater and its business
reper than any effuliar organization in the work
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Superintenden! TAXES.

and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annula.

LUCIEN L. BASS, President; JOHN J. WRIGHT, Vice-President; WILLIAM LOVENSTEIN, Cashler.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

RICHMOND, VA., December 6, 1884. TO BONDHOLDERS.

MILES TURPIN, Auditor.